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TEA CULTURE IN MINAS.

In traveling over the central line of the Dom Pedro II railway and along its prolongation through the interior of the province of Minas Geraes to the Rio das Velhas, the thoughtful traveler has constantly suggested to his mind the question: What can this region, which is still almost virgin as regards regular agriculture, produce that can bear the high price of transportation to the sea board and leave a reasonable profit to the producer? Beyond Juiz de Fora the country is considered to be sterile and almost unfit for cultivation because the climate, or soil, or both, are not well adapted to the cultivation of the great Brazilian staple, coffee.

This idea that the *campo* lands are only fit for grazing is so deeply rooted that a long time will be required to eradicate it, notwithstanding that the people have constantly before their eyes proofs to the contrary in the beautiful *chacaras* and gardens of Barbacena and other places, established on typical *campo* lands, in which a little care and attention in the cultivation have given results which, if not as brilliant as in the wooded regions, are at least very satisfactory. It is the old idea of the Mexican population of the Pacific slope of the United States whose immense and so-called sterile cattle ranches now constitute the celebrated wheat and fruit-growing districts of California. It is certain that the *campo* lands of Brazil are inferior to the wooded lands and that in many places the soil is poor and thin, but for the most part those of the centre of Minas Geraes would be considered very desirable by many farmers of the eastern United States and of many other prosperous agricultural regions.

The fact is, as will be proved whenever a thorough and rational system of agriculture is put in practice, that nearly all of central Minas is capable of sustaining a large and active agricultural population. The principal question at present is that of the kinds of cultivation which, with the actual high rates of transportation, can be followed with advantage until such time as the increase in population and wealth shall make the traffic sufficiently important as to permit such a reduction in the freight rates as will render possible the cultivation and exportation of all the products that the region is capable of producing, including even the bulky products of least value.

The cereals of Europe can be produced in this region and their cultivation might be introduced with advantage for local consumption, but for the present they are out of the question for exportation. An exception might be made in favor of corn which is at present the only one cultivated and which converted into the detestable *toquinho* of Minas is exported on a considerable scale. Corn-growing for the fattening of pork, to be prepared in a more civilized manner as ham, bacon and hard, is one of the possible industries.

Fruit-growing, either for the supply of the Rio market, or for the preparation of dried or otherwise preserved fruit, or for the making of wine, is a branch of agriculture admirably adapted to this region. Nearly all the

fruits of the temperate zone will, with proper care, produce well. The traveler is agreeably surprised to find in Juiz de Fora pears equal to those that are annually imported in great quantities into Rio from the Rio de la Plata, and he can drink very fair wine made in Catta Alas, Sabará, Diamantina, Campanha and Barbacena, which proves that with some improvement in the culture and manufacture, the European and native drugs sold as wine can be driven from the market with great advantage to the national health, as well as wealth.

It is hardly necessary to speak of coffee and tobacco as these are already cultivated on a greater or less scale throughout the region and it is evident that their cultivation might be indefinitely extended. Except in the highest and coldest parts, coffee produces well though it is only seen in gardens and not in regular plantations. There is a general complaint that it ripens irregularly, though this perhaps is not so great an obstacle to its general cultivation as it is often represented to be. As an article of export, however, for a great part of central Minas, coffee is out of the question on account of the high freight rates, which will probably limit its cultivation to the zone below the Serra da Mantiqueira. Further in the interior it can only be produced for local consumption, or for the supply of more remote districts.

Another branch of industry admirably adapted to this region is that of the dairy products, butter and cheese. The latter is already produced to a considerable extent but in a very careless, slipshod way, giving as a result the well known and very popular, though defective, Minas cheese. This product might be greatly improved in quality by a proper system of manufacture and the quantity might be materially augmented, even with the present limited stock of cattle, by the adoption of a more rational method in the treatment of the cattle and the extraction of the milk. Butter-making is also an industry admirably adapted to this region, though it might be difficult to introduce because the excessive cleanliness required in the process and the care necessary to keep the pastures free from noxious plants that might taint the butter are not very consonant with the careless, easy going habits of the people.

Many other products might be mentioned for which the climate and soil of central Minas are fitted and which present the all essential requisite, in the present condition of the province, of combining a high value in a small bulk, but these remarks have perhaps already extended too far for the purpose for which they were intended, viz.: an introduction to some observations on the cultivation of tea.

As is well known, tea culture was introduced into Brazil many years ago as an experiment, and tea plants are now found in many gardens as objects of curiosity and tea even comes to the market from a few localities in the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Minas Geraes. This species of cultivation, however, seems to have attracted but little attention and the question as to whether, or not, the cultivation might not

with advantage be greatly extended, at least to the point of supplying the home market, seems never to have been seriously considered. To-day, thanks in great part to the initiative of the present active and energetic minister of agriculture, Conselho Barão de Macedo, a more far-seeing policy is being introduced and the Brazilian government and people are very wisely seeking means to increase not only the quantity and quality but also the variety of the products of the empire. Among the many new or nascent industries that merit careful attention and study, that of tea culture deserves to take a prominent place not only on account of its adaptability to the conditions of the country, but also on account of the fact that the product is always certain to find a good market at a high price. This opinion is based on observations made on a small plantation of tea on a *fazenda* near Ouro Preto belonging to the family of the late Barão de Camargos, and on information kindly furnished by the son of the late Barão, Dr. Antonio Teixeira de Souza Magalhães.

The *Fazenda do Tesoureiro* is situated on the road from Ouro Preto to Diamantina at a distance of four leagues from the former place and about half a league distant from the eastern base of the Serra da Caraga. The *fazenda*, which in its appointments is one of the best in this part of the province, owes its importance primarily to a rich series of auriferous rocks that traverse the property and gave origin to very extensive and lucrative gold washings, and, secondly, to a small tea plantation made some forty years ago and carefully preserved to the present time.

The tea is planted on a hill-side with an eastern exposure, occupying an area of about five English acres. The plants are about four feet apart and are kept pruned to a height of about two feet. The soil is a red sandy clay resulting from the decomposition of the gneiss alkaline schists so abundant in central Minas and is full of quartz and ironstone pebbles and rich in iron. The ground is full of that Brazilian pest, the *Savina* ant, but this is far from being so great a disadvantage as in other branches of agriculture because, although the ants cut off some of the new leaves fit for tea-making, if they are not promptly gathered, their ravages are mainly confined to the older and tougher leaves so that by a natural process of pruning the formation of new leaves is increased. A marked increase in growth and vigor is also noticed in these plants situated over the ant hills, due to the loosening of the soil about their roots.

The process of manufacture is briefly this. Throughout the rainy season of five or six months the new and tender leaves that appear shortly after each rain are plucked and carried to the drying-house. This consists of a large room with several tables and a low furnace of masonry fed from the outside and supporting shallow iron pans about 2½ feet in diameter set in holes in the top of the furnace directly over the fire. Each panman fills his pan with green leaves and stirs them rapidly for about half an hour over a hot fire with a peculiar motion to wilt them. In this process he has to re-

move the leaves every few minutes and scour the pan to remove the gummy matter which exudes from the hot leaves and which if left adhering to the pan would cause scorching. When properly wilted the leaves are taken to the rolling table on which is a movable screen of coarse wicker-work made of bamboo on which the leaves are rubbed with a strong pressure of the hand which extracts from them a considerable quantity of vegetable extracts rich in tannin which oozes through the screen and, at the same time, the leaves curl or roll up into various forms according to their degree of tenderness. They are then ready for the final drying which requires several hours in the pan. This is the most delicate part of the process, great practice and skill being required to produce the best tea by a proper management of the fire and of the stirring. After this drying the tea is assorted either immediately, or after a delay of weeks or months, according to the urgency of other work. The assorting is done by fanning the dried leaves in bamboo sieves with holes of various sizes and shapes, the number of varieties being dependant on the number of sieves employed and the care and patience expended on this somewhat tedious process. Some of the finer varieties must be separated by picking out by hand, but this is seldom worth while and they are left mixed with the others. After the sorting, the tea is again thoroughly dried and stored in tin-lined boxes, or sent to market in tin canisters. The varieties usually separated, with their prices, are as follows:

Familia (unrolled leaves) . . . 35200 per kilo
Hyson (cartouche-shaped, coarse) . . . 5 200 „ „
Oclim (do do fine) . . . 8 000 „ „
Aljofar (round, fine) . . . 8 000 „ „
Perola (round, coarse) . . . 8 000 „ „

It will be seen that the process of manufacture is very simple, requiring only inexpensive apparatus and no great amount of skill in the workmen, since this work has been done by the ordinary slaves of the *fazenda*, producing teas that even at the high prices given above have almost excluded the foreign teas from the Ouro Preto market. The best evidence of their superior quality is the fact that it has been found of advantage to imitate the mark of the Thesoureiro factory in the market of Rio de Janeiro, and that the proprietors have first-class medals not only from all the national expositions but also from the international expositions of London, Vienna and Philadelphia.

Let us now examine the question of the cost of production. The leaves lose in drying about 75% of their weight. A good panman will wilt, roll and dry half an arroba of tea per day, and an active picker will gather the same quantity of green leaves. Four pickers and one panman can therefore prepare half an arroba per day at an expense (counting wages at 25000 per day, a very liberal estimate) of 105000. An equal sum should cover the expenses of weeding and cultivating the ground (very light work) and those of sorting and of the final preparation for the market, which is work that can be done when other work is slack. This gives a total expense of 205000 per each half arroba (7½ kilos) which at the lowest price is worth 245000. The mean price is, however, much greater, (owing to the mixture of varieties) and practice has demonstrated that it is about 455000. Supposing even that by the eventualities of bad weather or bad management the expenses were doubled there would still be left a handsome profit of about 12½ per cent. on the cost of production.

It is not pretended that so favorable results have been attained at Thesoureiro where the unsystematic employment of slave labor makes it impossible to arrive at any

reliable estimate of the actual cost of production. The *fazenda* has about fifty slaves, including many women, children and old men, who have been employed in tea-making, mining and general work. The annual production has varied from fifty to eighty arrobas.

The advantages of this species of cultivation, aside from that already mentioned of combining a high value with a small volume so that the product can bear a high rate of transportation, are intuitive from the above description, and only need to be enumerated. They are:

1st. The adaptability of this cultivation to lands of difficult cultivation on which the planting of annual plants would be very expensive, or impossible.

2nd. The long life of the plantation which after the first planting only requires a slight amount of work in cleaning the ground of weeds and loosening the soil. The Thesoureiro plantation is, as already stated, forty years old and is still good.

3rd. The freedom from injury from ants.

4th. The small cost of the buildings and appliances for the manufacture, making this a very desirable branch of industry for small proprietors, especially as the most pressing work of the harvest, that of gathering the leaves, is such light work that it may be done by women and children. Even this small expense may be avoided by the establishment of central factories since, as the leaves may be kept for twenty-four hours or more before going to the fire, a factory could draw its supply of green leaves from an area of several miles.

5th. The absence of risk of loss from bad weather because the new and tender leaves fit for tea-making only appear after rains which do not prevent the picking, and, when once gathered, all the rest of the process is under cover. Coffee planters who pass anxious weeks during the drying season will appreciate this advantage.

In view of the favorable results obtained in this one experimental establishment, the farmers of Minas and other parts of Brazil will do well to carefully examine this question of tea culture and many will doubtless find it to their advantage to embark in it. It seems particularly well adapted for the *pequena lavoura*, and for the *grande lavoura* with free labor since the harvest is very light work which can be done by hands too weak for other work and being extended over a considerable season requires a less number of hands than those crops that must be gathered in a few days or a few weeks. The empire itself offers a very extensive and ever-increasing market for the product which even if produced on a very large scale would for many years at least be almost absolutely independent of the fluctuations of foreign markets.

ORVILLE A. DERRY.

From The Daily Inter-Ocean, Chicago, May 28.

FROM CHICAGO TO BRAZIL.

From an editorial in the Rio de Janeiro News of April 5 last it is gleaned that one Maurice A. Schwab is in the vicinity of São Paulo engaged in an alleged emigration scheme. It appears that Mr. Maurice A. Schwab has won much sympathy and appreciation from the imperial cabinet, and been seeing the country and enjoying official hospitality at public expense. Further, that he modestly proposed to form a part of the imperial retinue during the Emperor's visit to the province of Minas Geraes, but failed to connect. It is also stated that Mr. Schwab has been given the freedom of the empire; that he and his preposterous scheme have had things entirely to their own liking, and that to all appearances there is much more in store for them.

The News does not believe in Mr. Schwab and his emigration scheme, and cites good reasons for the ground it takes. It cites a list of similar enterprises which failed to pan out, and says:

"We trust that our Paulista friends will not build too many fond hopes on the seductive offers of the 'United States and German Emigration Company,' of Chicago, whose representative is now enjoying their generous hospitality. If they permit themselves to be deluded into the belief that this 'benevolent' society really intends to export im-

migrants to Brazil at its own cost, and that São Paulo is likely to reap benefits thereby, we fear that there will be a rude awakening some of these days which will contribute very little to their self-appreciation. The scheme itself is a beautiful one; and it reflects great credit upon the imagination and benevolence of this respectable society and its representative. The Brazilian government, however, has heretofore been so singularly unfortunate in its choice of alien benefactors that there is a natural and well-founded suspicion against each new addition, and this suspicion unavoidably operates to Mr. Schwab's disadvantage. It would seem that ministers of agriculture, like children, are doomed to be deceived by babies, and to detect their substantial nature only at the bursting. For this inherent quality of official character Mr. Schwab should be grateful beyond measure, for to it alone is due the strange success which his ridiculous scheme has thus far attained."

The name of Maurice A. Schwab is familiar here, and the fact that the name is somewhat peculiar and that the "United States and German Emigration Company" is described as of Chicago, coupled with the incident that Maurice A. Schwab has not been seen in town lately, invites the suggestion that he is in Brazil personating an alleged emigration company.

The Maurice A. Schwab known to Chicago is probably about 27 years old; an unwholesome looking fellow with a pimply face and a large nose. He possesses an infinite impudence, and there is no small villainy he would not stoop to. He came prominently and unfavorably to the surface early in 1876, when for a brief while he was, or said he was, a reporter on the *Courier*, now defunct. He would disappear from town awhile, and then reappear with some piece of paltry and nauseating scandal attaching to his name. He was frequently caught falsely representing himself as the agent for theatrical companies and stars, and once or twice attempted to organize snap companies, which never went on the road, but usually resulted in his arrest for retaining jewelry belonging to some of the members. He was once arrested for forging the name of a reporter to an order for a hack. Indeed, the full list of his offences are forgotten, as was his existence, when he took his loathsome presence from the city. Strange to say, he was never sentenced to imprisonment here, misplaced sympathy for his connections militating in his favor. If this is the same Maurice A. Schwab who is now operating in Brazil, and the Brazilians have any summary way of dealing with arrant scoundrels, and will exercise it, there will be much rejoicing here.

There is not a single doubt but what the two characters above described—the Schwab of Chicago, and the Schwab of Brazil—are one and the same Schwab. There are a great many villains and adventurers in the world, but only one Maurice A. Schwab. He is not a clever rascal, nor even plausible in his operations. He is simply a vulgar, ill-bred knave, whose ignorance, coarseness and transparent deceptions ought to deceive no one. And yet, this bungling swindler succeeded in deceiving a great many men of high position down here, in enjoying no slight popularity and attention, and in carrying away a little of the agricultural capital of the country.

This little episode is a matter for deep regret, for many and various reasons. Had Schwab been a clever swindler, and had his scheme shown even a moderate amount of ingenuity and plausibility, there would then have been some little consolation for those who were deceived by him. But that a man so unprepossessing and offensive in manner, and with a scheme so preposterous as that of exporting German immigrants from the United States to Brazil, should have duped the minister of agriculture, the *Jornal do Commercio*, and many prominent personages in this city, and that so far deceived several São Paulo planters as to get money from them in advance for a lot of Chinese laborers, is an occurrence for which there is not even the shadow of such a consolation.

We have no wish to hold up this petty swindler for any further inspection, but before leaving him we wish to ask the simple question: Why is it that such men are so successful in Brazil? Schwab was not the first one of his class, nor is he likely to be the last. When one of these adventurers comes along, he is always sure of a warm reception, and of exceptional attentions and favors from the government. In every case they secure favors and effect results in a few days which well-known, responsible bus-

iness men can not carry through in months, even if at all. This Maurice A. Schwab met with more success in official circles here in the first week of his stay, than some legitimate business enterprises, which we can name, have met with in a full year. And why is it?—Eds. News.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, August 7.

—The national government has authorized Sr. Don J. M. Bastos to endeavor to foment immigration to this country from Russia.

—The Brazilian colony in Montevideo is organizing fêtes for the reception of the Emperor Dom Pedro on his way to visit the Continental Exhibition.

—The provincial government has received offers of capital from England, France, and the United States, for the expropriation of the Southern railway.

—Lieut. Dove and three gentlemen who are to accompany him on his very interesting expedition to the far south, have already left Europe for this country, where they will arrive about the end of the month.

—The municipality has addressed a note to the minister of the interior, expressing its intention of buying in all the shares in the Colon theatre, so as to have the executive management of the concern in its own hands.

—The finance committee in the national Senate has reported on the executive power's project on the coining of money: The new coins are to be called "Argentinos" and "Medio Argentinos;" their respective values being ten and five gold dollars. The coining of gold is to be unlimited. Silver may only be coined at the rate of three pesos per inhabitant, and copper at the rate of twenty cents. After this has been accomplished all foreign coins will cease to be legal tender in the republic.

—Business continues very dull owing to the continual uncertainty of the future of our money system. The Provincial Bank has telegraphed for part of its coin reserve in Europe, and has just voted to give exchange, taking pay in paper, at the rate of 48½ for 25 pesos paper, and 5.08 to 5.09 francs for 25 pesos paper. The bank has also decided to limit discounts in paper, so that the fluctuations in gold will probably not be very great while this continues. The bank is in position to convert its notes within three months if it shall so desire.

THE TAX ON TITLES.

Those who think that the conferring of distinctions and titles upon deserving subjects is a gratuitous favor will be surprised to learn that the gratuity is very far from being real. In this, as in many other things, they who dance must pay the fiddler. The *Gazeta do Povo*, of São Paulo, has taken the trouble to work out the income arising from the stamp tax on the distinctions conferred by the Emperor during his trip into the province of Minas Geraes some months ago, with the following result:

Counselors, three at 375\$ each	1,125\$
Count, one at 1,575\$	1,575
Vicomte, one at 1,025\$	1,025
Barons, ten at 750\$	7,500
Grand cross, one at 1,195\$	1,195
Dignitary, one at 735\$	735
Knights:	
Order of the Rose, 16 at 520\$	8,320
Order of Christ, nine at 330\$	2,970
Officials:	
Order of the Rose, 27 at 405\$	10,935
Cavaliers:	
Order of the Rose } 89 at 195\$	17,355
Order of Christ }	

Total tax 52,735\$

DON PEDRO of Brazil is now credited with the first official announcement of the new comet, fully two days before Dr. Gould's despatch. Dom Pedro's despatch was sent to Paris.—*American Exchange*.

ARTICLES of incorporation for the "New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company" have been filed at the capital of the state of New York by Mr. John Ronch and others. The capital of the company is fixed at \$2,000,000.

THE actual decrease in the public debt of the United States during the fiscal year 1880-81 was \$101,573,483.36, the June decrease being \$12,323,159.53. The total debt on the 1st ult., including paper currency, certificates of deposit, gold and silver certificates, etc., was \$1,840,598,811.98. The total debt in 1856, the highest point reached, was \$4,773,236,173.09, which gives a total reduction of \$932,637,361.71, or an average annual reduction of \$62,175,824—over five millions a month.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The provincial assembly of Minas Geraes opened on the 7th inst.

—The July receipts of the Pernambuco postoffice amounted to 11,922\$400.

—The Emperor's visit to Minas Geraes last April resulted in the bestowal of 133 orders and distinctions.

—The elections for the next provincial assembly of Bahia are to take place on the 1st of November next.

—Mails for the United States from Pará are now occasionally sent by sailing vessels. The "good old times" seem to be returning again!

—Two cutthroats recently got into a quarrel at Capilina, near Guaratinguetá, São Paulo, and one of them was killed. The other, one Joaquim Pedrosa, is at large.

—The city council of Bahia has borrowed the sum of 24,000\$ from the "Sociedade Commercial" at an interest rate of 8 per cent.—the loan to be repaid on the 31st of December next.

—The jail at Bragança, São Paulo, was broken open on the night of the 10th inst. and two slaves—the only inmates—took their departure. They could not stand the boards any longer!

—Some irreverent thieves broke into the "Alliot's" church, Bahia, recently and carried away all the valuables they could find. The images were taken down, stripped of their ornaments, and were then broken into pieces.

—A conflict took place on the evening of the 13th inst., at Limoeiro, São Paulo, between some Portuguese railway laborers and soldiers. Three of the laborers were arrested, and two soldiers received slight injuries.

—The total number of registered voters in the province of Alagoas, under the new electoral reform law, is 3,783. The total population of the province, according to the census of 1872, was 348,009, of which 55,741 were slaves.

—The *Provinciano*, of Parahyba do Sul, of the 17th inst., says that an overseer had been assassinated by slaves the week before, on a plantation belonging to Lieut.-Col. João José Vieira, in the municipality of Valença. The slaves have been imprisoned at Valença.

—The July receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 728,159\$947. The receipts for that month during the last six years were as follows:

—Two Italians got into a dispute in the street in Santos, on the 14th inst., when one of them, Afonso Navarro, met the argument short by running his knife through the other's stomach, causing death on the following day. The victim, José Cestari, leaves a wife and children.

—The provincial receipts of the province of Pará during the three years, 1877 to 1880, were as follows:

	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80
decima urbana 5%, export tax 8%, on rubber,	149,563	154,318	154,040
	448,905	572,380	781,183
	500,315	617,217	821,268

—A comparison of the July receipts of the various revenue departments at Pernambuco for the last two years gives the following result:

	July, 1881.	1880.
Custom house.....	818,183\$875	798,714\$673
Recebedoria.....	42,131 462	40,046 666
Consulado.....	204,393 400	217,793 367
—A German tutor named Schweizer recently died at Guaratinguetá, in the province of São Paulo, but was denied burial in the public cemetery by the church authorities on the ground of his having been a free mason. Schweizer had lived in that place for a long time, and had taught in many of the principal families. There was considerable popular indignation, but the church interdicted the cemetery and had things in its own way. The affair is now under discussion in the newspapers.		

—During the eleven months ending June 1 last, there were 222 unlawful attacks upon persons in the province of Minas Geraes. In this total are included 80 homicides, 2 infanticides, 39 attempts to kill, and 66 assaults occasioning wounds. The number of arrests by the chief of police during this period, with imprisonment, was 600. These statistics are from the report of the chief of police to the provincial president.

—The *Journal do Recife*, of the 2nd inst., relates another instance of the inhuman treatment of slaves which should go far toward the immediate suppression of that accursed institution. A slave who was being whipped in one of the houses of Pernambuco on the 29th ult., threw himself into the public street to escape the barbarous punishment. His body was frightfully lacerated with the whip, and bruised with blows. Though this thing was done in open daylight nothing was done about it except the protest of the *Journal*.

—The June receipts of the Pará postoffice amounted to 11,309\$740.

—Malarial fevers are raging at various localities on the Amazon.

—Over 200,000\$ have been subscribed at Maranhão for the establishment of a central factory near that city.

—There was a balance remaining in the Pará provincial treasury of 1,446,611\$150 on the 31st of July.

—The *Gazeta do Povo*, of São Paulo, says that three girls at Santa Isabel have gone crazy through the freaks of a pretended saint at Beritima. They are said to weep constantly.

—The *Mandós* papers of the 28th ult. state that the boundary commission was about to set out for the Venezuelan frontier to conclude the surveys which have been in progress there for about two years.

—According to late advices from Mândos, M. Charles Weiner is effecting valuable work in exploring the upper Amazon. His latest exploration was that of a new Amazon tributary, called the Sanlira, which he ascended for a distance of 396 kilometers.

—An extraordinary session of the Amazonas provincial assembly was convoked for the 20th inst. to take the question of the traffic in slaves into consideration. Several consignments of slaves have been sent to that province from the south.

—An exploring party, led by Sr. Norberto Mendes Coelho, left Guarapuava, Paraná, in the early part of July for an exploration of the country bordering on the Rio Paraná near the falls of the Sete Quedas. The party is composed of some twenty men, accompanied by about sixty Indians.

—The provincial assembly of Pará has appropriated the sum of 2,000\$ to assist Mr. Herbert H. Smith in a scientific exploration of the Rio Tapajós. Mr. Smith undertakes to prepare a scientific report on the Tapajós, and to collect 300 specimens in natural history for the Museu Paraense.

—The provincial budget of Minas Geraes for the fiscal year 1879-80 estimated the receipts at 2,630,740\$, and appropriated 2,631,006\$400. The final balance sheets now show that the receipts were 2,564,325\$871, and the expenditures 2,903,297\$608, resulting in a deficit of 338,971\$797. The accounts for 1880-81 have not yet been liquidated.

—The gold product of the province of Minas Geraes during the year 1879 amounted to 483,666 *oitavas*. Of this amount the S. João d'El-Rei company (Mormo Velho and Cuyatá) produced 421,515 *oitavas*, the Santa Barbara company (Pará), 49,415 *oitavas*, the D. Pedro Norte d'El-Rei company (Morro de Sant'Anna) 11,098 *oitavas*, and the Mueracoa Brasileira company (Itahira) 1,539 *oitavas*.

—The *Gazeta de Campinas* of the 17th inst. relates that on the day previous a young man named José de Camargo Penteado, Jr., began a tapaze exercise with a loaded pistol in his pocket. During the exercise the pistol fell to the ground and was discharged, the ball entering the left side of an old man, named Cândido Pompen de Camargo, and killing him almost instantly. The victim of this careless accident was over sixty years of age, and was old resident of Campinas.

—A Pernambuco gentleman furnishes the *Journal do Recife* with the following interesting comparison of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1881-82 made by the provincial assemblies of Pará and Pernambuco:

	Pará	Pernambuco
Provincial assembly...	35,420,000	88,170,523
Dep't of the presidency	62,600 000	78,463 700
Public instruction....	623,800 000	798,454 970
Public worship	4,420 000
Public health and charity	84,000 000	234,031 100
Public works.....	1,467,520 600	745,884 530
Public security	360,192 000	657,710 800
Public illumination ..	131,500 000	224,050 750
Revenue collection and audit	152,225 000	319,990 000
Pensions	83,097 495	126,262 000
Subventions	266,000 000	52,000 000
Prov. debt charges....	337,072 000	388,135 910
Sundry expenses.....	335,120 000	36,327 850
	3,942,967\$005	3,750,387\$848

RAILROAD NOTES.

—Suspensions of railway engineers for the non-presentation of diplomas still continue.

—The July receipts of the new tramway at Fortaleza, Ceará, amounted to 2,888\$360.

—The Emperor has designated the 28th inst. for the formal opening of the S. João d'El-Rei railway.

—The station of Rio Novo on the Dom Pedro II railway has been re-christened Mariano Procopio.

—It is announced that the Carralinho railway of Bahia can not be inaugurated on the 7th of September, as previously announced, owing to delays in the work caused by heavy rains.

—The July receipts of the Barão de Araruaia railway amounted to 13,749\$720.

—The minister of agriculture has charged the Rio das Velhas exploring commission with the location of a convenient terminal station of the Dom Pedro II railway to connect with the projected navigation of that river.

—The net surplus of the Itana railway traffic for the half year ending December 31 was 495\$523. The interest guarantee received from the provincial treasury was 71,022\$998 which gave a total of 71,624\$901 for the purposes of paying a dividend to shareholders and meeting the required payments upon the company's indebtedness. The dividend declared was 5\$720 per share.

—The São Paulo tramway lines have an extension of 19.8 kilometers, with 4 kilometers of sidings. The total capital of the company amounts to 700,000\$, and the gross receipts of the past year to 204,557\$800. A balance of 59,974\$188 has been recently carried to the profit and loss account. The reserve fund now amounts to 18,759\$188. A dividend of 35,000\$, or 5 per cent. upon the nominal capital, has just been declared.

—The section of the Dom Pedro II prolongation from Itahira to Caranahy, 42 kilometers in length, will be opened some time in October next. A further extension of 64 kilometers in now under construction, and the line is nearly located as far as Itahira do Campo, 104 kilometers beyond Caranahy. The distance from Itahira to Macaúbas, to which point the line is projected, is 110 kilometers. The preliminary surveys over this last section are now in progress, and it is expected that the line will be definitely located about the end of December next.

—With the completion of the Caranahy section of the Dom Pedro II railway the total length of that road, including all its branches, will be a little over 682 kilometers. The lengths of the lines are as follows:

Central line, Rio de Janeiro to Caranahy.....	382 1/2 395 m.
Camahy branch.....	1 1/2 123
Campanão	1 524
Santa Cruz	34 090
Macaúbas	4 420
São Paulo	157 198
Porto Novo	63 764
Total length.....	682 1/2 023 m.

—The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro received an offer from some foreign capitalists on the 18th inst. for the purchase of the Cantagallo railway. The proposal stipulates the purchase of the Cantagallo line, Rio Bonito branch, and their projected extensions, for 8,000,000\$ cash; the completion of the Rio Bonito branch to a junction with the "Alacalé e Campos" line; the extension of the line to a terminal station in the city of Niterói; the extension of the Cantagallo line to a junction with the Leopoldina railway; and the construction of a branch to Santa Maria Magdalena. Another proposal from the same parties offers in purchase the roads for the sum of 10,000,000\$ providing the province will guarantee 6 per cent. on that capital and whatever capital may be necessary to complete the extensions—about 10,000,000\$ more.

—The following amounts on account of capital have been deposited in English banking or business houses by railway enterprises upon which the Brazilian government has guaranteed interest under the law of September 24, 1873:

	£	s.	d.
The Brazilian Imperial Central			
Bahia Railway Company.....	944,700	0	0
Compagnie Générale de Chemins de Fer Brésiliens.....	889,508	9	7
The Imperial Brazilian Natal and Nova Cruz Railway Company..	618,300	0	0
The Great Western of Brazil Railway Company.....	562,500	0	0
The Minas and Rio Railway Co.	450,000	0	0
The Conde d'Eu Railway Co.....	269,041	0	11
The D. Theresa Christina Railway Company	268,138	2	7
The Alagoas Railway Company..	182,000	0	0
	4,184,186	12	2

From The Greener, June 18.

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

VENEZUELA.

Venezuela is, after Brazil, the country in South America producing most coffee; at the same time the best cocoa is grown there, and a variety of other tropical produce, prominent among which tonka beans, a substitute for vanilla for making essence and a flavoring substance for tobacco, and furthermore, balsam copiva. Venezuela is lavishly favored by nature. Toward the south it is watered by the Orinoco, the largest river in South America next to the Amazon, thence immense plains or

"llanos" stretch across the country, and on them innumerable herds of cattle are grazing. Toward the north these plains are limited by the Cordillera and the fine mountain plateaus on which the coffee grows. Coffee planting is the all absorbing interest, and the actual President, General Guzman Blanco, is himself an owner of extensive coffee estates. President Blanco is a dictator, and his enemies blame him for the egotistical manner in which he rules the country—they say, with a rod of iron—making money out of everything and thus becoming prodigiously rich. His admirers, on the contrary, insist that he is probably the only Venezuelan living who can develop the resources of the country while preserving peace, and that his dictatorial proceedings and even his vanities are redeemed by his many excellent qualities. However this may be, it is certain that for the past thirty years Venezuela has been most of the time in a semi-anarchical state, one revolution succeeding another, and that the republic requires peace above everything else, even at the expense of some of its liberties.

Venezuela was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and at first settled by a German colonizing company, the Welteers, but this attempt proved a failure, and in 1550 Spain took the colony in hand herself and sent out a captain-general. This rule was upheld till 1806, when the first rising occurred, and finally revolution was crowned with success between 1819 and 1822 when Venezuela became a member of the Colombian confederacy, but later on departed from the same, finally becoming herself a confederacy in 1864 after a series of civil troubles. Under Guzman Blanco the twenty states have been consolidated into ten, aside from the territories. By this means the management of the confederation seems to be facilitated. Venezuela covers an area of 438,130 square miles, and has a native population of 1,734,197 souls and some 21,000 foreigners. The chief cities are Caracas, the capital, with 48,897 inhabitants; Valencia, 28,594; Barquisimeto, 25,664; Maracaibo, 21,054; Maturín, 12,041; San Carlos, 10,420; Merida, 9,727; Cumana, 9,427; Ciudad Bolívar, 8,486; Curo, 8,172; Barcelona, 7,674, and La Guayra, 6,763.

The income of the republic is \$4,680,000, and the expenditure \$4,448,000. The internal debt is \$12,962,172, and the foreign one \$54,347,818. The import is \$15,043,000, and the export \$16,113,000, the latter including gold dust, their being valuable gold mines in the state of Guayana, not far from the Orinoco. The country also possesses copper mines. The leading ports are La Guayra, being the port of Caracas, Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo. The maritime movement is—arrivals, 8,862 vessels, with 615,866 tons, and sailings, 9,028, with a tonnage of 627,128. "Thirteen steamship lines keep up communication with Europe and America, and there are 340 miles of telegraph, but only 70 miles of railway. Venezuela stands very much in need of railroads. Their possession would impart a great impulse to coffee production, as has been the case in all coffee growing countries. Unfortunately, the unsettled condition of the country hitherto has frightened away European and American capitalists. Some of the latter have during the past few years again come forward, but so far without any tangible results. Should President Guzman Blanco during coming years succeed in weaning the country from revolution, capitalists may take courage and endow the republic with better means of communication in the interior.

In 1839 Venezuela produced 13,000 tons of coffee, in 1869, 17,500, and at present it turns out 30,000 tons. This includes all coffee received from the interior at Maracaibo, although much of it comes from Colombia. Although the species of Venezuelan coffee coming to us from La Guayra and Puerto Cabello are quite popular in the United States, Maracaibo is still more so, inasmuch as in point of natural appearance, size of bean and flavor it approaches Java, and is extensively consumed by the well-to-do middle classes in the United States in the place of the latter and Padang.

The best cocoa is the celebrated Caracas, which is in such demand in the country of its growth, in Spanish America and France, that it commands a very high price compared with all other sorts produced anywhere, and this is the reason why so little of it gets to this country. The cocoa from Camaguan and other points on the coast is considerably cheaper, and grows in Mexico, Spain, France, etc.

From what precedes it will be seen that there are few American countries producing coffee and cocoa so admirably fitted to expand the production thereof almost indefinitely. That crops hardly ever fail there in either product, the trees being less exposed and less subject to disease of any kind than elsewhere. But for the curse of revolution which has rendered capital shy, Venezuela would at the present day probably produce three times as much coffee and cocoa as it does at present. It shows that in some of the countries south of us the less respectable portion of the ruling classes, in whose hands the mass of the people are mere tools, are the worst enemies of the commonwealth.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTIALLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet,
the French packet of the 15th, and Royal
Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs
a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-
mercial report and price current of the market, a table of freights
and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct
judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24TH. 1881.

The editorial and business offices of THE
RIO NEWS have been moved to No. 34, Rua
de S. Pedro, 1st floor.

THE 1879 and 1880 budget appropriations proving insufficient to meet certain items in the war department expenditures, an imperial decree, No. 8,210, was issued on the 6th instant authorizing a supplementary credit of 519,396\$632 to meet the deficits of the fiscal year 1880-81. The several items in this deficit are 56,683\$432 in the medical department of the army, 309,224\$441 in the gratifications and premiums paid to volunteers, etc., and 153,488\$754 in the transportation of troops and supplies. The new credit is designed to square these accounts up to the end of the last fiscal year, the appropriation being still subject to the approval of the next General Assembly. The occurrence of these deficits in the organized departments of the government should lead to a radical reform in the methods heretofore employed in making estimates. Instead of taking previous appropriations as bases, and then cutting and changing to make a fictitious balance, the legislature should take actual expenditure of the next preceding year as a base, and then rigidly confine the expenditure to those figures. The occurrence of deficits larger than the original appropriations, as is the case in each of the three above-mentioned items, is flattering neither to the administrative nor to the legislative departments of the government.

ONE of the questions which now forms a part of the undercurrent of American life is this: At a time when the whole world is expressing heartfelt sympathy for the misfortune of our President, why is it that Brazil is the only nation which stands aloof? President Garfield has been stricken down by the hand of an assassin and his life hangs trembling in the scale. His own people are praying earnestly that his life may be spared, and that stern justice may be meted out to the cowardly assassin. Telegrams have poured in from all parts of the world, from the great and small nations alike, execrating the deed and expressing the deepest sympathy in the fate of the stricken President. Under instructions from home, and in obedience to their private regard, the foreign representatives of all nations have called at the President's residence to express their interest and sympathy. And in foreign capitals the American representatives have received every possible expression of this universal concern. Brazil, among all nations and in the midst of

all this spontaneous outburst of sympathy, has stood silent and unconcerned. The cable has transmitted no message from the Brazilian government to the wounded executive of a great and friendly nation, and the legation in this city has received neither inquiry nor expression of interest. No one will charge that this has grown out of any ill will, or of any intentional discourtesy—but still the question will be asked, Why is it? Neither the government nor the people of the United States can complain, for these expressions of good will are purely voluntary, and are simply questions of international etiquette and good taste. But at the same time it will cause a great many men to think of the relations between the United States and Brazil more deeply than they otherwise would, and to determine just what is the underlying sentiment between the two countries. No one will believe that there is either active or latent hostility between them, but many will unavoidably come to the conclusion that there is less real sympathy and accord between them than they have hitherto believed to exist. They will conclude that there has been more of lip service in the long series of compliments and courtesies, which have passed between them, than of genuine esteem; and they will feel—mistakenly, let us hope—that there is less real sympathy for the people and institutions of the United States in the only monarchy on this continent, than in the older and wealthier monarchies of Europe. It is unfortunate that an occasion has been given for such speculations, because they form unseen and impalpable barriers in the social and commercial intercourse of the nations concerned. At this time when Brazil is seeking to extend her commercial relations, she can not afford to lose even the slightest ground with those who are still her best customers. This occurrence is probably nothing more than a ministerial oversight, but such oversights should never happen. We trust that the Brazilian government will let no opportunity pass to correct the impression which has grown out of this unfortunate affair.

AN industrial and agricultural exposition is announced to be held at Orizaba, Mexico, sometime in November next. From the brief notices which we have seen of this project, it would seem that special efforts are to be made to secure a full representation of Mexican products on the one side, and of American manufactures on the other, so that the exhibit shall contribute directly to an increase of trade between the two countries. It is now a recognized fact among Mexicans that their greatest and most valuable market, their best source of aid and encouragement in their industrial regeneration, is the United States. With that belief they are making every effort to attract American capital, and to call the attention of Americans to their products. As they willingly buy American manufactures in exchange, they are not only successful in their quest, but they are giving an impulse to their own industries which is almost without parallel. And while all this is taking place, what is doing here? There are some vague plans about holding coffee expositions in this city, an indefinite purpose to stir up the consular officials abroad to call attention to Brazilian coffee, a mistaken purpose to continue the evils of slavery through the introduction of Chinese, and a rumored intention of publishing a newspaper in Paris in the interests of Brazil. Can it be possible that Brazilian statesmen and planters are so blind as not to see the futility of such efforts? Can anyone believe that such measures will encourage and strengthen Brazilian industries, and extend Brazilian commerce? Are such measures calculated to meet a new and

vigorous competition? Every Brazilian planter should be aware of the fact that this new industrial awakening in Mexico means the birth of a dangerous competitor to his own products—and that too under the most favorable conditions. Mexico is the next-door neighbor of the largest coffee-consuming market in the world, with which she is soon to be connected by railways. Out of this natural advantage must come the greatest encouragement for the extension and perfection of this industry, and that will be largely done through the management and with the capital of foreigners. Brazil can not afford to be idle or indifferent while all this is going on. Her planters should be made thoroughly acquainted with the character and extent of this new competition, and with the best means of meeting it. With the prestige and pre-eminence already won, this undertaking ought not to be difficult. It should be remembered that it is easier to hold an advantageous position, than to win it. It would be a matter of slight expense to send a commissioner to this Mexican exposition to study the qualities of Mexican coffee, the methods of cultivation and preparation, and the possibilities of the future extension of the industry in that country. Such a report, carefully prepared, would furnish a basis for an intelligent and successful effort to neutralize the competition; without it the Brazilian planter will be fighting in the dark and at great disadvantage. And then, to meet not only this Mexican and Central American competition, but all other possible competition, certain general measures should be taken to improve and cheapen the Brazilian product. The government should abolish the export tax, and reduce the high freight tariffs on its railways. And then the planters should undertake systematically to improve the product and methods of cultivation, and to decrease the costs of production. Sharp competition means low prices, and every consuming market knows this fact thoroughly. The Brazilian planter can not expect a permanent return of high prices; he should rather anticipate a further decrease. The problem for him to solve, therefore, is how best to reduce the first cost of his product, and how best to improve its quality in order to give it an intrinsic advantage over competitors. He should not expect the government to do this for him, but should set about the task for himself. As a rule the Brazilian planter is averse to experiments; this conservatism should be thrown off. Every coffee plantation in the country should have one or more experiments in operation: experiments in the number of trees to the acre, the number of plants to the hill, pruning, plowing, fertilizing, picking and curing. All these things are purely matters for private experiment, and as every successful result tends directly to the planter's own profit he should carry them on incessantly. By such means he can successfully defy all competition—always providing that the government places no obstacles in his way.

WE have received the annual report of the Associação Commercial of this city, which was published during the first days of the month. The report covers the transactions of the association for the calendar year 1880, and comprises a large number of statistical tables relating to financial and commercial transactions during the calendar year 1880 and the fiscal year 1879-80. It is a matter for regret that greater care and expedition is not employed in the publication of this report, the more so as the difficulty in obtaining early and reliable information on these matters would make the work one of the greatest possible value. Those who have undertaken to procure statistics in this city on almost any subject

will fully appreciate the justness of this criticism; and those who have been misled by careless and erroneous statistics will believe not only in its justness but also in its urgent necessity. Inasmuch as commercial transactions are based largely upon statistical results, and as it is one of the functions of commercial associations to furnish all needed data, business men have an established right to expect promptness and care in their preparation. Instead of this the association of this city has furnished us a voluminous and pretentious work seven months after the close of its reports for the calendar year, and thirteen months after the close of the fiscal year. This in itself robs the work of the greater part of its statistical value, a result wholly inexcusable because one clerk could easily keep all needed records up to date—as they are kept in many business houses—and could compile them for publication within a few weeks after the close of the year. And besides, as mere matters of record, these statistics are highly defective and unreliable. In making a summary of the table of exports a few years ago, we found the results so grossly incorrect that it was necessary to recast the whole table before it could be used. Many of the errors were due to defective proof-reading, but that also is inexcusable in a work of this character. In the volume before us, we had the curiosity to examine the state of the public debt, as given in two tables and calculated to the 31st of December, 1880, when to our surprise no mention was made of the gold 4½ per cent loan of 1879, amounting originally to 50,000,000\$. As an editorial parenthesis preceding these tables states that they are taken from official sources, they will probably deceive almost every one who looks at them, and will furnish a basis for incalculable errors regarding this subject. In the table of imports we find that Canada—a country with which Brazil is trying to build up trade through a subventioned line of steamers—furnishes this country nothing; and yet every one knows that shiploads of lumber and codfish are regularly received from Canadian ports. Instead of crediting this country with these articles, the lumber is credited to the United States and the codfish to Great Britain, by which means not only is Canada robbed of her due, but the totals of American and British imports are rendered worthless by the inclusion of items which do not belong to them. Examining the trade relations with this country still further—simply as a convenient illustration, and not because we have any special interest in Canada—we find that the table of foreign shipping movements for 1879-80 credits Canada with no arrivals and six departures, when, in fact, there were fourteen arrivals and sixteen departures. Now, to what cause can we ascribe errors of this character? Is it a defective knowledge of geography? or simply an example of clerical carelessness? If the latter, to what extent is it carried throughout the whole work? If such evident errors are to be found in the records for Canada, may we not logically expect to find other similar ones in the records for the United States, or Great Britain, or France? The simple result of all this is—and we say it with deep regret—that this annual report of the commercial association of this city, beyond that part referring to its corporate affairs, is practically worthless. It comes too late for practical use in business transactions, and it is too defective for use as a matter of record. The necessity for this harsh criticism, we repeat, is a source of deep regret; and yet, were it not made, the association would feel that it had fulfilled its whole duty, and the great majority of men would believe that it had fulfilled that duty well. On the contrary, the association has shown an in-

LOCAL NOTES.

—During the early part of July the Brazilian government was actually without a representative to the United States. The minister and first secretary of legation were both absent, the second secretary could not act because he had not been officially presented at Washington, and the address of the legation was at the consulate in New York. At the other place, however, both the consul-general and the vice-consul were absent, and the affairs of that office were left in the hands of a prominent merchant. It is true that the month of July is a trying one, and that it is desirable to get away at that time, but in this case there seems to have been just a little too much unanimity in the exodus.

with Mercedes, 120 miles distant. The trial of this long line on the 4th was so satisfactory that the voices of the speakers, 120 miles apart, could be heard as easily and clearly as though they had been conversing together in the same room. The indefatigable efforts of Capt. Manton to introduce these instruments at the River, and to afford the means for giving them every possible trial is deserving of all success—and that success seems already to have been fully realized.

On April 20 a steamer arrived at Port Phillip leads from Mauritius under the name of the *India*. It appears now that the supposed owner, who accompanied her, was very averse to bringing her up to Melbourne, but the pilot insisted upon doing so, and very unwillingly he agreed. After bringing her to an anchor at Williamstown the captain and the owner landed, but none of the crew were suffered to leave, and the fires were kept banked so that steam could have been got up at any time with very few minutes' notice. After a while it was found that at no such vessel, and no such official number as was on the main hatch (77,042) could be found in any register, and Constable Davidson, at Queenscliff, who had been reading an account in the *Glasgow Evening Citizen* of Feb. 12 of the disappearance from the Clyde in October last of a steamer named the *Edna*, which, from the description given in that paper appeared to correspond in every respect with this now mysterious visitor, communicated his suspicions to the authorities, and the result was that the evening of the 27th inst. she was boarded by a body of water police, headed by the Hon. the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and arrested.

THE New Orleans Chamber of Commerce have had a special meeting to see what can be done about starting a line of steamships between that port and Venezuela. This, in response to a communication from the consul at Maracaibo, suggesting that much of the coffee trade that is now transacted at New York could be secured by New Orleans if the latter were made a distributing port for the Mississippi valley and the Southwest. The Chamber appointed a committee of six to ascertain what the feeling was among the merchants on the subject, and to see how they are willing to back up the proposition with the necessary subscriptions.—N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, June 11.

<i>August 23rd, 1881</i>		
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1000, gold 27 d.		
do do do coin at \$4 84 per £1. stig		54 45 cents.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin in Brazilian gold) . . .	\$137	
do £1. stig. in Brazilian gold . . .	\$889	

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day	22½ d	
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) . . .	24½ d	78½ gold.
do do do coin at \$4 80 per £1. stig		
do do do coin at \$4 80 per £1. stig.	45-75 cts	
Value of \$1.00 (\$4 80 per £1 stig.) in Brazilian currency (paper)	218½	
Value of £1 sterling " " "	10 42½	

August 13.—The Banco Commercial and Banco Commercial affixed to-day the rates of 22% on London, 417 on Paris, 515 on Hamburg and 235% on Portugal, the other banks also drawing at 22% though not officially adopting that rate. The market was very firm but the business done was insignificant.

—The failure of a Liverpool firm in the Brazilian trade, referred to under this head on Saturday [July 23], is that of Messrs. Dunne, Potter and Son, which was established as far back as 1815. An estimate of the liabilities places them at £150,000, and it is understood about £75,000 of the firm's acceptances are in the market. A favorable liquidation is expected. —*Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, July 25.

August 12.		
29	Six per cent apolices.	1,065 000
72	do	1,064 000
	(conts. sale)	1,066 000
20	National bank 1868	1,730 000
15	Banco Rural.	265 000
73	Banco Predial	140 000
75	do	141 000
100	do	142 000
200	do	143 000
50	do	145 000
50	do	146 000
50	Banco Mercantil de Santos.	220 000
50	do	210 000
150	Banco Nacional, in figs.	3 321
8	Nova Permanente Insurance	400 000
100	Popular Fluminense Insurance	24 500
100	Fidelidade Insurance	200 000
100	Aflidade Insurance.	200 000
20	Macabê e Campos.	150 000
33	do	130 000
32	Macabê e Campos del.	86 9/10
20	do	89 9/10
77	Petropolis R. R.	182 000
50	do	184 000
77	Carris S. Christovão (by conts. sale)	374 000
250	do	375 000
73	do	371 000
33	Carris Villa Isabel.	304 000
53	Carris Urbano (conts. sale)	248 500
60	Navegação Nacional for 31st inst.	251 000
50	Navegação Paulista	101 000
80	Docas D. Pedro II	105 000
80	Architectonics	76 000
80	Brazil Industrial	150 000
50	Western Brazil Telegraph	76 000
40	London and Platine Telegraph	50 750
20	Sorocabana debentures of 100\$.	75 000
300	Banco Predial, hyp. notes, without int.	78 1/2 9/10
650	do	79 7/10
24	Mineração Mato Grosso & do Foz de I. ins.	2 080

27	Six per cent Apólices	1,062	00-00
273	Banco do Brasil	590	00-00
150	Banco do Commercio	214	00-00
37	Carris S. Christovão	374	00-00
121	do	374	00-00
73	Petropolis R.R.	185	00-00
100	Sorocabana R. R.	80	00-00
150	Carris de Pernambuco	120	00-00
30	Navegação Paulista	101	00-00
9	Duques D. Pedro II	105	00-00
50	Alfama notes (note sale)	25	00-00
237	Banco Fidelity hyp. with	82	99-00
24	Banco do Brasil hyp. notes (14.5%)	98	75-00
40	Banco do Brasil hyp. notes (5%)	94	75-00
0000	Comp. Territorial	90	99-00

9	Six per cent apolices	1,652	000
do	of 800\$.	848	000
14	Banco do Brazil	202	000
50	Banco do Commercio	216	000
25	Fidelidade Insurance	200	000
13	Allianca Insurance	70	000
100	Petropolis R. R.	185	000
345	Petropolis R. R. for Sept. 16	185	000
5	Socobanana R.R. (outs. sale)	85	000
5	Macaché e Campos R.R. deb.	36	7/10
375	do	73	7/10
40	Corinthians R.R. deb. of 100\$	90	000
45	Correia S. Christoval	375	000
75	Doca D. Pedro II for August 31	105	000
100	do (outs. sale)	105	000
70	Navegacao Brasileira (outs. sale)	274	000
40	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes	82	7/10

August 17.	
12 Six per cent apolices.....	1,060 000
13 do do for Sept. 21.....	1,050 000
14 do do do do do do do do.....	1,065 400
15 Docas D. Pedro II.....	105 000
16 Banco de Pernambuco.....	125 000
17 Macahé e Campos deb.....	88 7/8
18 do do do do do do do do.....	90 7/8
19 Sorocabana debentures of 500.....	85 7/8
20 Banco Predial hyp. n., with int.....	82 7/8
21 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (95).....	91 7/8
22 Navegação Brasileira (outs.).....	224 000
August 18.	
12 Six per cent apolices.....	1,050 000
13 do do of small amounts.....	1,050 000
14 do do do do do do do do.....	1,048 000
15 do do do do do do do do.....	1,048 000
16 Provincial apolices.....	250 000
17 Banco do Brazil.....	137 000
18 Banco Predial.....	90 000
19 Aliança Insurance.....	125 000
20 Banco de Pernambuco.....	130 000
21 do do do do do do do do.....	130 000
22 Caris S. Clustovio for Aug. 31.....	375 000
23 Navegação Brasileira.....	230 000
24 Mithery Gas Comp.....	60 000
25 Minas de Capangara, serie B.....	25 000
26 Sorocabana R.R. for Oct. 25 (outs. sale).....	90 000
27 Macahé e Campos deb. (outs. sale).....	90 7/8
August 19.	
34 Six per cent apolices (outs. sale).....	1,051 000
35 Smirly do of small amounts (do).....	1,050 000
36 Banco do Brazil.....	292 000
37 Navegação Brasileira.....	230 000
38 Docas D. Pedro II.....	105 000
39 Macahé e Campos debentures.....	90 7/8
40 Sorocabana R.R. (outs. s.).....	90 000
41 Sorocabana deb. of 100\$.....	75 7/8
42 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (145).....	91 7/8
August 20.	
25 Six per cent apolices.....	1,060 000
26 do do (outs. sale).....	1,065 000
27 do do of small amounts.....	1,045 000
28 do do do do do do do do.....	1,045 000
29 Provincial apolices.....	250 000
30 National Loan of 1879.....	1,030 000
31 Banco Industrial.....	234 000
32 Aliança Insurance.....	29 000
33 Confiança Insurance (outs. sale).....	45 000
34 Navegação Brasileira do.....	235 000
35 Sorocabana R.R. do.....	90 000
36 Caris Villa Isabel for 30th inst.....	200 000
37 Caris Monvelido.....	1 000
38 Macahé e Campos R. R.....	142 000
39 Banco Industrial.....	150 000
40 Fidejussio Insurance.....	200 000
41 Banco Predial hypoth. notes with int.....	79 7/8

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 23rd, 1881.

Exports.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 13th instant. Since then prices in consuming markets, of the considerable advance which was required to bring back cost on the recent purchases here, have suffered a reaction, and our market has, in consequence, been very quiet and inactive during the period under review.

Dealers have reduced their currency prices 50-100 reis per 100 kilos on the best and medium grades and 150 reis on the lower ones, but this small reduction, which still leaves prices here out of proportion to those ruling in consuming markets, has been insufficient to produce any activity.

The total sales since the 13th instant amount to only 60,000 bags.

Receipts continue heavy and the daily average since the 1st instant is now:

13,337 bags	
against 13,256 in same period of Aug. 1880	
" 9,767 " " " 1879	
" 9,397 " " " 1878	
" 7,534 " " " 1877	

The clearances have been:

United States:	
Aug. 13 New Orleans Am bg Johu W. H. W.	4,661
14 New York Br bg N. W. H.	31,885
15 Baltimore Am bk Anson	4,035
16 New York Nor bk A. H.	4,007
17 Galveston Nor bg O. H.	3,500
18 Mobile Nor bg E. H.	4,500
19 Baltimore Gr bg B. H.	3,366
20 New York Nor bk G. H.	8,448
21 do Br str G. H.	15,741

Europe:

Aug. 13 Marseilles 11 str Nord American	5,772
14 Hamburg Gr str Graf Dismark	19,492
15 Havre Fr str Belgone	887
16 Bordeaux Fr str E. H.	933
17 Antwerp Br str G. H.	4,338
18 Hamburg Gr str V. H.	13,001
19 Antwerp Br str V. H.	2,703

Elsewhere:

Aug. 17 River Plate Blg str T. H.	312
18 do Br str T. H.	153
19 Valparaiso Br str T. H.	110

We quote, per 100 kilos:

Washed.....	4\$300 - 6\$150
Superior.....	5 250 - 5 500
Good first.....	4 850 - 4 950
Regular first.....	4 450 - 4 550
Ordinary first.....	3 700 - 3 900
Good second.....	3 000 - 3 200
Ordinary second.....	2 600 - 2 800

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

p 10 kilos	
Prime United States.....	5 500 609 13.20 cts.
Good.....	4 950 534 11.00 "
Fair to good.....	4 750 534 11.00 "
Fair.....	4 600 517 11.00 "
Good Channel.....	4 050 496 10.28 "
Fair.....	3 700 431 9.34 "
Low.....	3 000 393 7.24 "

(f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 23d in stock and in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to-day at 195,000 bags.

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals have been:
1,625 barrels per Glenafly from New York
4,337 " " New Light from Baltimore.
The sales amount to about 16,000 barrels and stock in first hands to-day consists of about 17,000 barrels.

We quote:	
Trieste.....	nominal
Gallego.....	21 000-21 500
Havall.....	21 000-21 500
Dunlop.....	21 000-21 500
O'Dance.....	20 000-20 500
Mc Cance.....	20 000-20 500
Baltimore.....	19 000-20 000
St. Louis.....	19 000-19 500
River Plate.....	18 000-18 500
Chili.....	18 500-19 500

Brazilian manufacture 18\$500-19\$500.

Market steady.

Flour.—There have been no further arrivals.

The market continues steady at 44\$500-45\$000 per barrel.

White Flour.—The 154,505 feet ex *Autobus* of *Ambrosio* and the 80,038 feet ex *Daniel Stewart*, which remained unsold at the date of our last report, have since been sold at 115 reis and 110 reis per foot respectively.

Market well supplied.

Swedish Flour.—The *Hugo* arrived from Westerville with 665 dozen which have been sold at 43\$500 per dozen.

Market firm.

Spiced Flour.—Good demand but no supply and prices nominal.

Land.—The market is very quiet but prices are unchanged.

We quote:

435-460 reis per lb. for George	
445-450 " " " " Jenkins	
435-440 " " " " New York	

Arrivals:

700 kegs per *Glenafly* from New York

2,500 " " *New Light* from Baltimore.

Keweenaw—The market continues quiet at 7\$500-7\$700 per case 100 Devises of *Brilliant*.

Arrivals: 2,000 cases per *Sophist* from New York.

Rosin—Very little doing but prices somewhat higher. We quote 8\$500-8\$500 per barrel.

No arrivals.

Turpentine—Market unchanged at 480-500 reis per kilo.

No arrivals.

Cement—The arrivals consist of 300 barrels per *Picolet* from Hamburg.

We quote:

English 6\$500-7\$500	
German 6 000-6 800	
Boulogne 7 500-8 000	

Hay.—Arrivals:

457 bales per *Chera* from Rosario

393 " " *Louisa* from do.

519 " " *Felicitas* from do.

Prices unchanged at 74-75 reis per kilo for Rosario.

Coke—The arrivals since the 15th instant have been:

736 tons per <i>Kong Sverre</i> from Cardiff	
1,498 " " <i>City Cam</i> from do.	
1,181 " " <i>Mauleon</i> from do.	
622 tons and 99 tons coke per <i>Kong Eyskuin</i> from N Castle	
147 tons per <i>Gertrude</i> from New Port	
479 " " <i>Greenville</i> from Greenock	
1,509 " " <i>Caledonia</i> from Cardiff	
1,196 " " <i>Chislay</i> from do.	
549 " " <i>City of Lima</i> from Greenock	
1,196 " " <i>McLeod</i> from New Castle	

chiefly for consumers' account.

Quotations continue nominal.

Here.—Quotations:

Biss (Hiblers & Bell).....	2\$600-2\$700
Tennant.....	4 500-5 000
Gulaca's Stout.....	7 200-7 300
German, Carlsberg.....	7 250-7 350
do Cavallo.....	7 000-7 100
do sundry brands.....	4 000-5 000
American.....	nominal

Arrivals:

50 barrels and 50 cases per *Nassau* from Liverpool

12 " " *Greenville* & *Oland* from m/l's

80 " " *Tatters* from London

320 " " *Bahia* from Hamburg

200 " " *Treid* from Southampton.

Bran—The last arrival consisted of 1,000 bags per *Gardian* from River Plate.

The market continues firm at 2\$500-2\$500 per bag.

Indian Corn.—Arrivals:

898 bags per *Gardian* from River Plate

4,337 " " *Galileo* from do.

We quote 4\$800-4\$900 per bag.

Confit—The arrivals consist of

1882 tubs Canadian per *Eighty Five* from New Castle

3,400 " " per C.R.C. from do.

250 cases Norwegian per *Bahia* from Hamburg

Tubs continue to be retailed at 22\$000-25 000 per tub according to quality.

PORT OF SANTOS.

August 22nd, 1881.

Coffee.—Market quiet but firm.

Superior is quoted 4\$500-4\$700 per 100 kilos.

Receipts last week averaged 2,994 bags per day.

Stock 61,000 bags.

PORT OF BAHIA.

August 15th, 1881.

Exports.

Sugar.—No transactions to report. We quote No. 6 1/2 to 7 nominally at 13\$62 per 100 kilos or 1315 per cwt. f.o.b. ex commission 11 the exchange of 23 1/2. Stocks and entries are exhausted. Nazareth nominally 919 reis or 113 per cwt. f.o.b.

Shipped since our last:

5,161 bags and 67 barrels per *Stahl* to Channel f. o.

5,136 bags per *Emanuel* to do

1,454 " " *Mary Frost* to London

500 " " *Repler* to Liverpool.

Shipments in July 35,051 bags and 342 bbls.

against 35,887 " " 106 " in July 1880.

51,600 " " 51 " in July 1879.

Cotton—400 bags have been sold for home consumption at 4\$775 to 5\$800 per 100 kilos.

Cocoa—About 350 bags *common* have changed hands at 3\$600 and 3\$438 per 100 kilos or 4413 and 4217 per cwt. f.o.b. No sales of *fermented* have taken place although there are about 700 bags in stock.

Shipped since our last:

400 bags per *Araucaria* to Bordeaux
39 " " *Santa* to Hamburg
739 " " *Caracolis* to New York.
Shipments in July 2,726 bags

against 2,365 " in July 1880

1,240 " in July 1879

Coffee—Continues dull. About 1,000 bags Nazareth are reported sold at 2\$575 to 2\$775 per 100 kilos or 311 to 324 per cwt. f.o.b.

Stocks about 17,250 bags.

Shipped since our last:

105 bags per *Sully* to Havre

600 " " *Repler* to Liverpool

3,253 " " *Grave August* to Channel.

Shipments in July 11,818 bags

against 10,035 " in July 1880

16,164 " in July 1879.

Hides—No transactions have been effected. We quote dry at 18\$00 and dry salted at 15\$500 per 100 kilos nominally.

Shipped since our last report:

2,500 hides per *Rio* to Hamburg

3,500 " " *Santa* to do.

Shipments in July 12,365 hides

against 12,188 " in July 1880

12,830 " in July 1879.

Reverend—The transactions during the fortnight consist in the sale of about 450 tons at 817 reis to 1\$702 per 100 kilos according to quality.

Stocks 500 tons.

Shipments in July 614 bags

against 1,031 " in July 1880

993 " in July 1879.

Brass—About 30 tons have changed hands at 443 reis per 100 kilos.

Stocks 240 tons.

Shipments in July 6,671 bags

against 14,728 " in July 1880

3,513 " in July 1879.

Tobacco—For superior descriptions there is a good demand but as holders refuse to sell the picked lots separately transactions have been limited to the sale of about 1,000 bales at prices which have not improved.

Shipped since our last:

2,884 bags per *Rio* to Hamburg

100 " " *Tigut* to River Plate

4,512 " " *Copernicus* to Bremen

4,488 " " *Santa* to Hamburg

590 " " *Giroude* to River Plate.

Shipments in July 24,307 bales

against 3,076 " in July 1880

35,078 " in July 1879.

Freight—Dull. Chartered to load here:

Per bg Galien, Havre, 276 in full

It schr Abul, New York, 2456 in full.

Steamer rates:

London and Liverpool 304 in full

Havre and Bremen 251-251 in full.

Imports.

Flour.—Arrivals:

2,236 bbls. from Trieste

2,572 " " Richmond

228 " " Liverpool

7,681 " " New York

for retailers' account, and 370 barrels from New York which have been sold at 43\$500.

The cargo of 2,250 barrels per *Genie* from Richmond is not yet priced.

Prices in retail are: Trieste 2\$500-2\$600, Hungarian 2\$700, and American 2\$800-2\$900.

Coffee—Arrivals: 2,374 drums from Gaspé for retailers' account, 3,081 barrels and 459 half-barrels from St. John, sold on private terms, and 225 cases from Hamburg which are retailing at 2\$

- 1881 -

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